FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1843. [NO. 1384.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half, or quarter boxes,
Fresh Currants,
East India Preserved Ginger,
Starch and Citron,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon,
Hair Powder & Camphor,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil of Lemon and Peppermint,
Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
British Oil & Bear ditto,
Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc,
A large assortment of Cordials,
Port Wine and Madeira ditto.

N. B. Wholesale price of Candies, 25 cents per lb. by taking 100 lbs.; Retail price, 30 cts. per lb.
December 5, 1843. 83-6w

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX. also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18.
Tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27.
Short and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead.
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin.
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods.
Sanderson & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel, English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel, German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
December 5, 1843. 83-3in

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale 600 acres of LAND, lying on McLennan's Creek, in Moore County, about six miles from Carthage, 200 of which is good Bottom Land, adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c., and convenient to as good a range as the country affords.

There are small improvements on the Land, (a Dwelling and Outhouses,) and excellent water.

Those wishing to buy, can apply to John Black, on Little River, or to the Subscriber, at Marion, Montgomery County.

ANGUS MARTIN.
December 2, 1843. 83-3w

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, TWO SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, assigned over to me by L. Mallett, for the security of certain liabilities I am under for him.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1843. 80ts

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY the 1st day of January, 1844, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, the residue of Property belonging to the Estate of the late James H. Hooper, viz:

Three Brick Stores and Warehouses, on the South side of Hay Street; one House and Lot on Mason Street; Pew No. 61 in the Presbyterian Church; Pew No. 45 in the Episcopal Church, and five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Company.

A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be granted, upon satisfactory security with interest from the date.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, Executrix.
November 14, 1843. 80ts

BUGGIES FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell one second hand two wheel BUGGY, in good order, with Harness. Also, one very superior four wheel BUGGY, entirely new from the Shop, and brass mounted in beautiful style. Apply to

C. J. ORRELL,
Hay Street.
Nov'r 27, 1843. 82-4w

☞ I would exchange them for a good Carryall or Barouche.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

LIME.

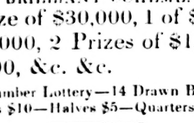
A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by

STUART & McGARY.
November 15, 1843. 80tf

TO RENT.

That desirable House and Lot, belonging to Warren Prior, situated over Haymount, and adjoining Major McLean. Upon the Lot are all necessary Out Houses, with a Well of good water; also a Cistern, and both with good Pump. For terms, inquire of

GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1843. 82tf



AUCTION SALES.

I WILL offer my Stock of Dry Goods in Cheraw, S. C., at Public Auction, for Cash, on Thursday the 14th of December. The Stock is mostly this Fall's importation, and seasonable Goods, such as Cloths, Blankets, Merinoes, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.
Nov. 29, 1843. 82-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Cooper's New Novel.

WYANDOTTE, 2 vols for 50 cents
Also, Sam Slick in England, 20 cents; Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents; Charles O'Malley, 50 cents; Harry Lorrequer, 50 cents
The republication of Harper's Family Library, 25 cents a volume E J HALE

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 60 for 1843 to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 23, 1843.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $2,000, 10 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.
66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 61 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 30, 1843.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 2 Prizes of $1,500, 30 of $1,000, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
November 16, 1843. 81-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Honorable WILLIAM H. BATTLE, the Judge holding the Fall Term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that the business on the Civil Docket cannot be done at this Term: It is ordered by the said Judge, that a Special Court of Law be held for the said County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the third Monday in December next; and that all persons interested may have notice thereof, It is ordered that publication be made by advertisement in both the newspapers published in Fayetteville, and by printed hand bills, posted at the Court House door, and other public places in said county.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, who were bound to attend at the said Fall Term, and not discharged, to make their personal appearance at the said Special Court, otherwise they will be dealt with as the Law provides. D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.
Superior Court Office, Nov. 16 1843. 81-tc

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Naomi Briley *vs.* Geo. W. Briley and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Briley, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Christian Shaw *vs.* John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sharah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, Fanny W. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A. Shaw, and Joseph Shaw, heirs at law of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, two of the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, to be and appear before the Justices, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, G. A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1843. G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81-6w

MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
Transmitted to Congress December 5, 1843.

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the U. States:

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness—through a long period of colonial dependence—through the war of the Revolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing republican forms of government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will, the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, during the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labors of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population, and the rapidly-reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents, and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Executive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon Territory, still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid, and, as far as practicable, unbiassed examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within 42° and 54° 40' of North latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive—actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries—have caused to be submitted to the British Government propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromit the rights or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to, in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow; and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places on the line of travel as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave-trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment. In the case of William and Francis, full satisfaction will be allowed. In the cases of the Tygris and Seamew, the British Government admits that satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners, while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel; and in the case of the Douglass, her Majesty's Government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained that most, if not all of these cases, will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the treaty of Washington; and it is confidently anticipated that the slave-trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coast of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. Representations upon this subject have been made; but, as yet, no definitive answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of Parliament, was admitted from the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter; while the same article from all other countries, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minister at London has, from time to time, brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but, so far, without success. He is instructed to renew his representation upon it.

Some years since, a claim was preferred against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woollen goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations, securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain; but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria, and Russia, as well as with the other powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover; when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old, and, so far as her continental possessions are concerned, its almost forsaken channels; thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1833, has been steadily growing in power and importance, and consists at this time of more than twenty German States, and embraces a population of 27,000,000 of people united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each and with foreign States, offers to the latter the most valuable exchanges on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality, and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been well known and appreciated. On this subject I invite the attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that, while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, (which has already led to a greatly increased consumption,) a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their present duty upon tobacco. This being the first intimation of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the most liberal commercial intercourse between us and them. In this view, our Minister at Berlin, who has heretofore industriously pursued the subject, has been instructed to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty, which, while it will open new advantages to the agricultural interests of the United States, and a more free and expanded field for commercial operations, will affect injuriously no existing interest of the Union. Should the negotiation be crowned with success, its results will be communicated to both Houses of Congress.

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government [illegible] ticipation of a public [illegible] has been pleased to [illegible] publications [illegible] Congress, re[illegible] nexation of Texas to the United States, [illegible] so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail, for any such cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definitive result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament, by land or by sea, for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognised as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized States. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognise her independence. The predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage; thus leaving crime to go unpunished, and immorality to pass unreproved. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the Universe has given man the earth for his resting-place, and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first, or any part of it, a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practise all the rites of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers. Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact, that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance of terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line; that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States; that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, and makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them; and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States; speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves—this Government is bound, by every consideration of interest, as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent State, after an eight years' struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognised as such by other powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States threw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence; thereby recognising the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest, as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly [illegible] which exist between the two cuon[illegible] cannot permit that Government to [illegible] policy, whatever it may be, to[illegible]xas; but will treat her—as, by the [illegible] of her independence, the United Sta[illegible] since declared they would do[illegible] entirely independent of Mexico. [illegible] obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy, which the course presevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will, with confidence, throw itself upon the patriotism of the people to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santa Fe, in which much capital was already invested and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly aspect.

The instalments on the claims recently settled by the convention with Mexico have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission, in pursuance of the convention for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

With the other American States our relations of amity and good will have remained uninterrupted. Our Minister near the Republic of New Grenada has succeeded in effecting an adjustment of the claim upon that Government for the schooner "By Chance," which has been pending for many years.—The claim for the brig "Morris," which had its origin during the existence of the republic of Colombia, and indemnification for which, since the dissolution of that republic, has devolved on its several members, will be urged with renewed zeal.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Government of Brazil has adjusted the claim upon that Government in the case of the schooner "John S. Bryan," and that sanguine hopes are entertained that the same spirit of justice will influence its councils in arriving at an early decision upon the remaining claims; thereby removing all cause of dissension between two powers whose interests are, to some extent, interwoven with each other.

Our Minister at Chili has succeeded in inducing a recognition by that Government of the adjustment effected by his predecessor of the first claims in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claimants in the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Peru, which will take place at Lima, has not yet reached this country, but is expected shortly to be received, when the claims upon that republic will doubtless be liquidated and paid.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between this Government and that of Buenos Ayres, occurring several years ago, this Government has remained unrepresented at that court, while a minister from it has been constantly resident here. The causes of irritation have, in a great measure, passed away; and it is in contemplation, in view of important interests which have grown up in that country, at some early period during the present session of Congress, with the concurrence of the Senate, to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress of the last session, a minister was despatched from the United States to China, in August of the present year; who, from the latest accounts we have from him, was at Seuz, in Egypt, on the 25th of September last, on his route to China.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them at peace among themselves, and to inspire them with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves, in some instances, to be imposed upon by artful and designing men—and this, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the treasury for the calendar year 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty-three millions of dollars. By the act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year will show that the loans and treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, had not been entirely adequate. Although, on the 1st of October last, there was a balance in the treasury, in consequence of the provision thus made, of $3,914,082 77, yet the appropriations already made by Congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of two millions of dollars at the close of the present fiscal year. There are outstanding treasury notes to about the amount of four million six hundred thousand dollars; and should they be returned upon the treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I do not, however, regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. The

loan of 1841, amounting to $5,672,976 88, falls due on the 1st of January, 1845, and must be provided for, or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, of upwards of four millions of dollars.

The delusion incident to an enormously excessive paper circulation, which gave a fictitious value to everything, and stimulated adventure and speculation to an extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals, and paper promptly redeemable in specie; and thus false values have disappeared, and a sounder condition of things has been introduced. This transition, although intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has nevertheless been attended with much embarrassment to the Government in its financial concerns. So long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, their profits being immeasurably augmented by the operation, the shipments were large, and the revenues of the Government became superabundant. But the change in the character of the circulation from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of exchange or barter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This has induced Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing treasury notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiences. I cannot, however, withhold the remark, that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the support of Government; and happily for the good of the country, and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only recommend such measures as may, in its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." This duty has upon several occasions heretofore been performed. The present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and, fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant.

While we can anticipate no considerable increase in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for several years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world under the control, and at the disposal of the Government, no one can reasonably doubt the entire ability of the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency. In seasons of trial and difficulty similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks, with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may be said in a period of great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1833, I should regard it as suicidal, in a season of financial embarrassment, to alienate either the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising from their sales. The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be instrusted the administration of public affairs, is to guard the public credit. In re-establishing the credit of this central Government, the readiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States. The extremities can only be made sound by producing a healthy action in the Central Government; and the history of the present day fully establishes the fact, that an increase in the value of the stocks of this Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of general congratulation, that amidst all the embarrassments arising from surrounding circumstances, the credit of the Government should have been so fully restored that it has been enabled to effect a loan of seven millions of dollars to redeem that amount of treasury notes, on terms more favorable than any that have been offered for many years; and the six per cent. stock which was created in 1842, has advanced in the hands of the holders to nearly twenty per cent. above its par value. The confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government has thus been signally manifested. These opinions relative to the public lands do not, in any manner, conflict with the observance of the most liberal policy towards those of our fellow-citizens who press forward into the wilderness, and are the pioneers in the work of its reclamation. In securing to all such their rights of pre-emption, the Government performs but an act of retributive justice for sufferings encountered and hardships endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy insures, and the happiness it imparts.

Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue, become necessary in the estimation of Congress, I doubt not you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. It can, however, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life requires, for success, permanency and stability in legislation. These can only be attained by adopting, as the basis of action, moderation in all things; which is as indispensably necessary to secure the harmonious action of the political as of the animal system. In our political organization, no one section of the country should desire to have its supposed interests advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but union being the great interest, equally precious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concessions, and the cultivation of that spirit of compromise, from which the Constitution itself proceeded.

You will be informed, by the report from the Treasury Department, of the measures taken under the act of the last session, authorizing the re-issue of treasury notes in lieu of those then outstanding. The system adopted in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords conveniences and obviates dangers and expense in the transmission of funds to disbursing agents. I refer you also to that report for the means proposed by the Secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the subject of the warehousing system, which I earnestly urged upon Congress at its last session, and as to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change.

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me to present to the consideration of your predecessors a proposition conflicting in no degree with the Constitution, or with the rights of the States, and having the sanction—not in detail, but in principle—of some of the eminent men who had preceded me in the executive office. That proposition contemplated the issuing of treasury notes of denominations not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and to establish at various points depositories of gold and silver, to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to insure their convertibility into specie. No doubt was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value with gold and silver—thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people, and fulfilling the duties of a parental Government. Whether the depositories should be permitted to sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance. I thought then, and think now, that such an arrangement would have been attended with the happiest results. The whole matter of the currency would have been placed where, by the Constitution, it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of Congress. The action of the Government would have been independent of all corporations; and the same eye which rests unceasingly on the specie currency, and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested on the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues, and protect it against depreciation. The same reasons which would forbid Congress from parting with the power over the coinage, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard of value, by which the operations of society are regulated; and whatsoever causes its depreciation, affects society to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages, contrasted with a bank of the United States—apart from the fact that a bank was esteemed obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality—appeared to me to be most striking and obvious. The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of $15,000,000 of its notes, (judging from the experience of the late United States Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas, under the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of $15,000,000 of treasury notes would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishing, in one-fifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country, at par value with gold and silver. The saving to the Government would have been equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on treasury notes of previous as well as subsequent issue; thereby relieving the Government, and, at the same time, affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress, at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which everywhere surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The operations of the treasury now rest on the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816, and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been any distinct expression of opinion going to show that public sentiment is averse to the plan, either as heretofore recommended to Congress, or in a modified form,—while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration. The Government has originated with the States and the people, for their own benefit and advantage; and it would be subversive of the foundation-principles of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure which, in their mature judgments, they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchical or aristocratical government and a republic being, that in the first, the will of the few prevails over the will of the many; while in the last, the will of the many should be alone consulted.

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The army may be regarded, in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each company and regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war; and yet its services in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature. In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States; and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war.

The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and make it very desirable to remount the corps of dragoons, which by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary for information in relation to the navy of the United States. While every effort has been, and will continue to be made, to retrench all superfluities, and lop off all excrescences which from time to time may have grown up, yet it has not been regarded as wise or prudent to recommend any material change in the annual appropriations. The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy. Adequate appropriations ought to be made, to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in a course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which may require it. An efficient navy, while it is the cheapest means of public defence, exhists in its support the feelings of pride and confidence, which brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretofore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary's report which has reference to recent improvements in the application of steam, and in the construction of our steamers, made under the superintendence of distinguished officers of the navy. In addition to the manifest improvements in the construction of steam-engine, and application of the same, which has rendered them more appropriate for the purposes of ships of war, one of those officers has invented a power which makes the steamer invulnerable, either for attack or defence. I strongly recommend this subject to your consideration, and do not hesitate to express my entire conviction of its great importance.

I call your particular attention, also, to that portion of the Secretary's report which has reference to the act of the late session of Congress, which prohibited the transfer of any balance of appropriation from other heads of appropriation to that for building, equipment, and repair. The repeal of that prohibition will enable the department to give renewed employment to a large class of workmen, who have been necessarily discharged, in consequence of the want of means to pay them—a circumstance attended, especially at this season of the year, with much privation and suffering.

It gives me great pain to announce to you the loss of the steamship "The Missouri," by fire, in the Bay of Gibraltar, where she had stopped to renew her supplies of coal, on her voyage to Alexandria, with Mr. Cushing, the American Minister to China, on board. There is ground for high commendation of the officers and men for the coolness, and intrepidity, and perfect submission to discipline, evinced under the most trying circumstances. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertions could not subdue, and which threatened momentarily the explosions of her well-supplied magazines, the officers exhibited no signs of fear, and the men obeyed every order with alacrity. Nor was she abandoned until the last gleam of hope of saving her had expired. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair should not be reimbursed to them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject without adverting to the aid rendered upon the occasion by the British authorities at Gibralter, and the commander, officers, and crew, of the British ship-of-the-line "The Malabar," which was lying at the time in the bay. Everything that generosity or humanity could dictate was promptly performed. It is by such acts of good-will by one to another of the family of nations, that fraternal feelings are nourished, and the blessings of permanent peace secured.

The report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of that department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and transportation, has afforded so many facilities for the transmission of mail-matter out of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vigilance and circumspection in order to enable the officer at the head of the department to restrain the expenditures within the income. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run into great abuse. The department, nevertheless, has been conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained, at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

In regard to all the departments, I am quite happy in the belief that nothing has been left undone which was called for by a true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability rigidly enforced. This is, in some degree, apparent from the fact, that the Government has sustained no loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but, at the same time, beautiful machinery of our system of government, it is not a matter of surprise that some remote agency may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself; and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of States nor of individuals have been trampled on or disregarded.

In the mean time the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new States and Territories, where a refuge is found not only for our native-born fellow-citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, who come among us to partake of the blessings of our free institutions, and to aid by their labor to swell the current of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public policy that the lakes and rivers of the West should receive all such attention at the hands of Congress as the Constitution will enable it to bestow. Works in favorable and proper situations on the lakes would be found to be as indispensably necessary in case of war to carry on safe and successful naval operations, as fortifications on the Atlantic seaboard. The appropriation made by the last Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, has been diligently and efficiently applied.

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this District. Appointed by the Constitution its exclusive legislators, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of government—that of the legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate—you will feel a superadded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for complaint or regret. The seat of Government of our associated Republics cannot but be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

In connexion with its other interests, as well as those of the whole country, I recommend that at your present session you adopt such measures, in order to carry into effect the Smithsonian bequest, as in your judgment will be best calculated to consummate the liberal intent of the testator.

When, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long-standing controversy with one of the most powerful nations of modern times—involving not only questions of boundary, (which, under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing,) but at the same time important and high principles of maritime law, border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting (as it was alleged) as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the State of New York. A large amount of claims against the Government of Mexico remained unadjusted, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful Territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassment of the Government, individual and State credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired, that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated, and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations; and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency; and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things, I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest, in their present and ultimate results; and the only desire which I feel in connexion with the [illegible] is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.

December 5, 1843.

PROTEST

Of the Whig Members of Congress, against the right to seats, of those elected by General Ticket.

"The roll of Representatives elected to the 28th Congress having now been called by the Clerk, according to usage, and a quorum of members whose right to participate in the act of organizing the House of Representatives is undisputed having appeared and answered to their names, this body is about to proceed to the high duty of electing a Speaker; to fill an office which, in point of dignity and political consequence, is hardly second to any known to the Constitution, after that of President of the United States. Before that high duty shall be entered upon, the undersigned, feeling a sense of solemn obligation to truth, and of responsibility to God for what they utter and assert, are constrained to declare that, in their united and undoubting conviction and judgment, a deep and grievous wound, perhaps never to be healed, will be inflicted on the Constitution, and on law, order, and civil liberty, if the election of a Speaker shall be conducted in the manner in which we have reason to apprehend it may be.

"Several persons from the State of New Hampshire—namely, Edmund Burke, John P. Hale, Moses Norris, jr., and John R. Reding; several persons, also, from the State of Georgia—namely, Howell Cobb, Hugh A. Haralson, and Absalom H. Chappell; one person from the State of Mississippi—namely, Jacob Thompson; and several persons from the State of Missouri—namely, James M. Bowlin, James M. Hughes, John Jameson, Gustavus M. Bower, and James H. Relfe, have been called by the Clerk, are now in this hall, and have answered to their names in a manner to leave no doubt that their intent and purpose is to vote with the duly elected Representatives of the people here present in the election of Speaker, and to act and participate fully in the organization of the House of Representatives, as if they were members thereof.

"By the act of June 25, 1842, 'for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census,' it was enacted that, in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under the apportionment shall be elected by districts, composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled; no one district electing more than one Representative.'

"The several States above named have refused or failed to provide by law for the election by districts of Representatives from those States respectively to the 28th Congress—each of them being entitled to more than one Representative; and the people of those States have failed, therefore, to elect Representatives by Districts, as the law of Congress required.

"These facts are notorious, indisputable, and undisputed; they are known to all, and admitted by all. Failing to elect by districts, they have failed to elect at all, for all legal and constitutional purposes. They could not elect, because there were no districts in those States from which to elect. Election by general ticket is no election. No existing and valid law authorized any such election to be held; and no election, therefore, has been held in those States at which Representatives for the 28th Congress could be chosen.

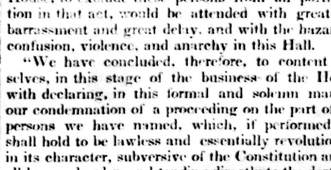
It is understood, nevertheless, that the persons above named propose and intend to vote in the election for Speaker, on the ground that they hold returns, or written certificates or commissions, drawn up in regular form, purporting to be the evidence of their election as Representatives. We hold that any returns they can have do not give them any title whatever, when they are considered in connexion with the known law of the land. At the same time, it is undoubtedly true, that, by the parliamentary law, returns or certificates in regular form, by authorized functionaries, made according to law, are, in all cases, *prima facie* evidence of election, and conclusive evidence of a right to assist in organizing the body to which persons are thus returned; and it is under color of this rule of parliamentary law, as we understand, that the persons above named presume to call themselves members of this body.

"But as no provision has been made by law for election by districts in these States, and no such election in fact held, how could any officer or functionary in these States make a return of any such election? And as these States are not authorized by law to hold an election by general ticket, or otherwise than by districts, how can any officer or functionary therein be authorized by law to make a return of any such election? We are not prepared to admit that any person from any of these States can have in his possession any legal documentary proof of his election as a Representative for the 28th Congress. We are well aware, however, that an attempt, if now made, by motion or resolution, before the organization of the House, to exclude these persons from all participation in that act, would be attended with great embarrassment and great delay, and with the hazard of confusion, violence, and anarchy in this Hall.

"We have concluded, therefore, to content ourselves, in this stage of the business of the House, with declaring, in this formal and solemn manner, our condemnation of a proceeding on the part of the persons we have named, which, if performed, we shall hold to be lawless and essentially revolutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution and of all law and order, and tending directly to the destruction of our free Government. We declare that we shall regard the election of Speaker, if effected by the votes of these persons, as an illegal election and a legal fraud upon the nation; and we shall not fail or cease, after this body shall have been organized, and in the progress of the session, to make every effort within our competency to vindicate the law, to purge the House, and bring it back to a condition of constitutional soundness.

In consequence of the loss of several Locomotives by the fire last spring, there has since been a lack of motive power on the Wilmington Rail Road, especially felt in the heavy freight transportation. The deficiency is now however partly supplied, and will be entirely very soon. An engine capable of hauling a train of 6 or 700 bbls. turpentine, weighing alone from 100 to 120 tons, has just been put upon the Road, and another which it is supposed will be able to take along a train of a thousand bbls., or about 170 tons, is expected shortly.—*Wil. Chron.*

John Robinson, the editor of a wretched Locofoco paper in Michigan, says that "it is very easy to tell who is the most knavish politician in the United States." We admit that it is just as easy to tell as it is to say '*Jack Robinson.*'—*Louisville Journal.*



JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1843. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

Dec'r 13, 1843. 84-3w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Brown and Lydia Brown, by her Guardian Alfred Brower, vs. the other Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.

Agreeably to notice, a Whig meeting was organized in Robeson county, on the 30th ult., by appointing John Gilchrist Chairman, and Wm. H. Brown and Hector Currie Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated from the Chair, Malcom Purcell, Peter McEachin, Esq., Col. John Leach, Angus McLean, and Daniel McPhaul, Esq., were appointed a Committee to propose resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

After a short interval, they submitted the following Report:

WHEREAS, the evils of misrule, the intrigues and humbugs of demagogues, and other corrupt men, have greatly injured the character, the prosperity, and happiness of our beloved country; and as all political power is vested in the people, they can arrest the progress of the evil by a judicious exercise of constitutional means:

Therefore Resolved, That we will co-operate with our Whig brethren in other parts of the Union, to elevate the character of our National Republic, and place it on an eminence that will command the respect and admiration of the world.

AND WHEREAS, the great political crisis is near at hand, when the Governorship of the State, the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, should be filled with men of the highest order of intellect, of sternest integrity, and of unflinching Whig Republican principles: Wherefore, it is expedient that the Whigs of Robeson be represented in the Raleigh Convention on the 7th proximo, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and also in the District Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Whig Baltimore Convention, to assemble in May next. Therefore

Resolved, That the Chair nominate Fifty Delegates to attend the Raleigh Convention, and Eight Delegates to the District Convention.

Resolved, That our preference is for Henry Clay of Kentucky as President, and for Wm. A. Graham for Governor.

The Report was read and adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, to-wit:

Joseph Lee, Esq., Bright Williams, Thos. Britt, Esq., Dr. E. McQueen, Arch'd McMillan, Esq., Alex'r H. Currie, Dan'l A. Graham, Dan'l McNeill, Wm. McKay, John Purcell, Hector Currie, Col. D. McQueen, Col. John McNeill, Arch'd McEachern, Jr., Jno. McCollum, Giles S. McLean, Dr. A. D. McLean, D. McPhatter, Jacob Alford, A. McCollum, Daniel H. McLean, James McEachin, John Moore, Jacob Blount, H. Faulk, Alex'r Watson, Giles Williams, John McNair, Sen., Arch'd McCormac, Daniel McPhaul, Lauchlin McNeill, Angus McDonald, Hector Beatty, Neill Fairley, Capt. Duncan McGugan, Arch'd Currie, Jr., Wm. McPhatter, Wm. H. Brown, Arch'd Buie, Alex'r Johnson, John M. Robinson, Duncan McCormac, Dr. H. McLean, Floyd Baker, Alex'r McMillan, John Little, Jr., Matthew Kelly, Arch'd Smith, and Dugald McCollum.

And the following to the District Convention, viz:

M. D. Murphy, Malcom Purcell, Peter McLauchlin, Dr. David McArthur, John Drake, Esq., Capt. John Alford, Dr. Neill McNair, Absalom Davis: and on motion, the name of the Chairman was added.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Chronicle.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. BROWN, HECTOR CURRIE, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The examination in Floral College was closed on the 30th November, and was interesting generally to the large and respectable audience in attendance.

It afforded highly satisfactory evidence of the diligence and proficiency of the young ladies in their respective studies, and also of the untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions of their able and efficient instructors.

Four young ladies, viz: Mary E. Bethea, of Marlborough, S. C., Mary McCallum of Robeson, Mary Anne Buie and Mary Anne McBryde, of Richmond, though they pursued their studies irregularly, completed the whole course, and sustained an examination so highly meritorious, that a certificate of their scholarship will, in due time, be given them.

While great pains are here taken to cultivate the mind—to make sound, solid scholars, the ornamental branches are by no means neglected. They receive special attention.

The performance of the young ladies in music was, as usual, good and interesting. The specimens of drawing, painting, and embroidery, exhibited fine taste and nice discrimination.

This *Institution*, we are persuaded, affords facilities for improving the mind, the manners, and the moral and the religious character of the young ladies, and is therefore justly entitled to the patronage which it has hitherto received, and which, it is hoped, it will continue to merit.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

November 29.—Brigs Sagadahock from New York, Belle from do.; Schr. Repeater from N. York. Dec. 1.—Brig Levant from Guadaloupe; Schr. Henry Westcott from Philadelphia. 4.—Schr. Schuylkill from Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

November 29.—Brig Wickford, for Philadelphia. 30.—Brigs Columbia for Fall River, Alvano for New York. Dec. 1.—Brigs Fox for Guadaloupe, Casilda for New York, Nancy Jane for do.; Schr. Ligonia for Guadaloupe. 2.—Brigs Sagadahock for New York, Belle for do. 5.—Brig Nonpareil for Jamaica; Schrs. Pemaquid for Boston, Repeater for New York.

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New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 63-1y-pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Whig State Convention.

Held at Raleigh on Thursday and Friday last, will never be forgotten by those who participated in its deliberations. Whether we regard the number of whole-souled Whigs there collected,—the number of Counties they represented,—the different and remote sections of the State from which they came,—the unity of purpose, resulting in unity of action,—the perfect enthusiasm with which that action was hailed,—the thrilling eloquence which by turns nerved the Patriot's arm to strike another and another blow in the glorious cause, or by the recital of some of the incidents in the career of Henry Clay, moistened eyes unused to tears,—or the brilliant gems of wit that delighted all and wounded none,—the scene has never been surpassed, and we "ne'er may look upon its like again."

How shall we convey to paper any adequate conception of the rich and flowing periods of BRYAN,—the generous, eloquent, and argumentative speech of CHERRY,—the battle-axe blows of that sturdy mountaineer, FRANCIS,—the mingled power and brilliancy of WADDELL's eloquence, who touched the heart of the hearer, now by a faithful narrative of that noble effort of HENRY CLAY's patriotism and magnanimity, the Compromise of 1833, by which he saved his Country from civil war and disunion, and brothers from shedding brothers' blood, and then by a not less faithful tribute to the character of his bosom friend, GRAHAM,—or that keen encounter of wit, in which MANLY and BADGER, with a mock gravity that convulsed the House with merriment, arraigned each other as disappointed intriguants for the Gubernatorial Chair? How shall *we* describe these things, when even our excellent friend of the Register, practised as he is in sketching debates, dropt the Reporter's pen, that he might concentrate all his faculties in the eye and ear? We shall not seriously attempt it. Suffice it to say, that each and all of these glorious sons of North Carolina had something rich to contribute to the common stock of information and pleasure; and all felt, that CLAY, and GRAHAM, and the Cause were worthy of their noblest powers, and they lavished them with no stinted measure.

The Convention was called to order on Thursday at 12 o'clock, by the Hon. RICHARD HINES, on whose motion Gen. SAMUEL F. PATTERSON was called temporarily to the Chair, and WESTON R. GALES requested to act as Secretary. General Patterson, in a few words, admirably appropriate to the occasion, returned thanks for the honor, and announced the business of the Convention to enter upon the business for which it had assembled.

A list of the Counties was then read by the Secretary, and Delegates to the number of about two hundred, representing *fifty-two* Counties, from Pasquotank to Cherokee, and from the Virginia line to that of South Carolina, entered their names on the Journal. We had not time to procure a list of the Delegates, but will copy them in our next from the Register.

A Committee of one Delegate from each Congressional District was then, on motion, appointed by the Chair, to select Officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock, at which hour, on re-assembling, the Committee reported, through Mr. Francis, the following recommendation of officers, which was unanimously sanctioned by the Convention, viz:—

For President, GEORGE E. SPEIGHT, of Warren.

Vice Pres'ts, N. P. HINTON, of Pasquotank,
JOHN BARNETT, of Person,
JOHN W. COVINGTON, of Richmond,
ALFRED JONES, of Wake.

Secretaries, WESTON R. GALES, of Wake.
EDWARD J. HALE, of Cumberland.

On taking the Chair as President, Mr. SPEIGHT delivered a very happy Address, and it may not be out of place here to remark, that he presided throughout with great dignity, promptitude, and efficiency.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, a Committee, consisting of two Delegates from each Congressional District, selected by the Delegates from the Districts respectively, was organized for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the several subjects [illegible] the action of the Convention. [We did not obtain a list of this Committee, and cannot quite make out from memory. Messrs. Waddell, Badger, Dewey, Cherry, and Francis, were among those selected to compose it.]

On the following morning, before the Committee were ready to submit their Report, the Hon. JOHN BRYAN promptly yielded to a call to address the Convention. His speech was received with repeated applause.

The Committee then reported, by its Chairman, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee report, that three subjects require the action of the Convention—first, the nomination of a Candidate for the office of Governor; secondly, the course to be adopted by the Whigs of this State on the Vice Presidency; and thirdly, the selection of two Delegates to the Baltimore Convention for the State at large.

As to the first, the Committee, after a full consideration of every thing deemed material to a right decision, and a frank interchange of opinion, have, with entire unanimity, resolved to propose to the Convention the name of the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of Orange.

Though unnecessary, it is certainly not improper in announcing this result to the Convention, to say of this Gentleman, that with a reputation in private life without spot or blemish, with a clear understanding of our Institutions, and a thorough devotion to the best interests of his Country, a firm adherence to the great conservative principles of the Whig party, an intellect enlarged, powerful and acute, he has an energy which, in maintaining what is right, and in discharging his whole duty, can neither be wearied by labor, nor impeded by opposition.—And yet, so happily are the elements of his character combined, no circumstances of provocation, no sudden excitements or collisions, have ever caused him to swerve from a just and dignified consideration of what was due to others or to himself. With this gentleman as our leader, your Committee have no doubt of triumphant success. And they are highly gratified in saddling that whatever of loss or inconvenience to Mr. Graham may be involved in accepting this nomination, he is grateful to the Whig party for their generous support and confidence heretofore, and deeply sensible of the importance of the approaching contest, he will discard all private considerations, and like a true Whig Patriot, make the sacrifice which his party requires at his hands.

In regard to the Vice Presidency, considering that in April 1842 the Whigs of this State took the lead in a nomination for the first office,—that in regard to that office the Whigs, not only of this State but of the Union, seem to be all happily united,—and having entire confidence that the Baltimore Convention, warned by our past experience, will take especial care to avoid the selection of any person for the second, whose vacillation, weakness, or selfishness, might render him unworthy of the first—your Committee are of opinion, that no nomination should be made, or preference expressed, by this Convention, but that our Delegates should be left, untrammelled by the expression of an opinion even, to confer with the Whigs of the Union, and do what may to their united counsels seem best for the Country and the Cause.

On the last subject, regarding the action of the Convention, the Committee report a resolution, nominating two gentlemen as Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

These are the three subjects on which the action of the Convention is required. Yet, though nothing more is absolutely necessary to be done, there are other matters on which it seems highly expedient that the voice of the Whigs of North Carolina here represented should be heard.

The Committee think, that in reference to a National Bank, and to the proper principles on which a Tariff of revenue should be constructed, your sentiments should be distinctly announced, and that no room should be left for doubt or misrepresentation as to the Whig doctrine of North Carolina on these all important topics. We think that after the results of the Election of 1842 for the Legislature, the Convention ought to speak in terms of warning and exhortation to the Whigs of the State, on the necessity of thorough party organization.

We think the just claims of the States upon the Public Domain, so often asserted by North Carolina, should be again declared, and a protest entered on her behalf against the injustice and cupidity of those who have so long withheld it from its rightful proprietors, and who doubtless design to disown and ultimately repudiate their claims.

Above all, we think such an assemblage of Whigs ought not to disperse without distinctly renewing their declaration of adherence to our noble leader, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky. We think that as his prospects of success have been daily brightening—as hope has now passed into assurance that his long and faithful services will at length receive the only reward which his grateful fellow-countrymen can bestow, and which to him finds its greatest attraction in the opportunity it brings of doing yet other and better services to that country for whose welfare he lives—the Whigs of North Carolina should now re-affirm the nomination made by them in an hour of darkness and distraction, and let it be known that our confidence has not waned, or our ardor cooled, towards the first living Statesman and Patriot of America. Indeed, in the present circumstances of our Country, how could a Whig Convention adjourn without gracing its proceedings with the name of HENRY CLAY?

The Committee submit sundry Resolutions to the effect indicated in this Report, and recommend their adoption by the Convention.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGH WADDELL, *Chairman.*

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of Orange be, and he is hereby nominated as the Whig Candidate for Governor, at the Election to be held in 1844.

And this Convention, taking into consideration the great importance to the State and to the Union, of the contest of 1844,—and the efforts which have been made, are now making, and doubtless will continue to be made, to misrepresent the principles of the Whig party, and to advance the destructive doctrines of what is miscalled the Democratic party,—and having entire confidence in the soundness of the Whig cause, and the honest and patriotic feelings of the great body of the people,—do hereby express their wish and expectation that Mr. Graham will, as far as possible, canvass the whole State, and place before his fellow citizens the true grounds on which the Whig party rest their cause, and vindicate its claims to general support.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention communicate to Mr. Graham these resolutions, and desire him on the part of the Convention to accept the nomination.

2. *Resolved*, That the nomination of HENRY CLAY, for President of the United States, made by the Whig Convention of April 1842, still meets the unanimous and cordial approbation of the whole Whig party of North Carolina:—And therefore

Resolved, That this Convention do adhere to the said nomination, and declare HENRY CLAY to be the first and only choice of the Whigs of North Carolina for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation.

And this Convention, having entire confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the National Whig Convention to be held in Baltimore in the month of May next and nothing doubting that they will be careful to select as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency an intelligent, consistent and trustworthy Whig:—Therefore

Resolved, That the Whigs of North Carolina will support for the Vice Presidency the person who may be nominated by that Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That EDWARD B. DUDLEY of New Hanover, and GEORGE E. BADGER of Wake, be appointed Delegates to the Whig Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore in the month of May next.

4. *Resolved*, That for collecting and disbursing the Public Revenues,—for facilitating and equalizing exchanges, and for furnishing a Currency of uniform value, a National Bank is and has been, to the Government and to the people of the Union, a convenient, proper, and necessary instrument:—And therefore

Resolved, That such an Institution, with the safeguards and improvements in its organization which experience has suggested, ought to be established by Congress.

5. *Resolved*, That no more revenue should be collected by the General Government than is or may be necessary to an economical administration thereof:—That the revenue necessary for this purpose should be collected by duties upon imports, and not by direct taxation:—And that, in adjusting these duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will countervail the oppressive restrictions imposed by foreign nations upon our commercial intercourse with them, and incidentally afford just protection to American industry.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention is deeply impressed with the importance of immediate and thorough organization to the Whigs of North Carolina; and doth therefore earnestly recommend that Clay Clubs be established forthwith in every County, and that subordinate Clubs, or Branches, be extended to every precinct or local subdivision of the County, according to the general plan recommended by the Convention of April 1842. And the Convention has the firmest conviction, that if this plan of organization be adopted, and actively pursued, the Elections in 1844, for Governor and Electors of President and Vice President, will show a greatly increased Whig majority, and the next Legislature will represent truly the Whig State of North Carolina.

7. *Resolved*, That the Public Lands of right belong to the several States of the Union, and the purpose for which the same were originally ceded to the United States having been accomplished, the General Government holds the same merely as a trustee for the parties so entitled thereto.—And therefore

Resolved, That the distribution of the proceeds of the said Lands amongst the States of the Union, ought to be no longer denied or delayed.

No sooner had this elegant production been read, and the question been stated on the adoption of the first resolution, than Mr. CHERRY, (who had himself been proposed, but had declined being a candidate for the office,) rose, to second, with all the ardor of his nature, the nomination of his friend, Mr. Graham.—After bearing his testimony, derived from an intimate knowledge of Mr. Graham from boyhood, to his high character and eminent fitness for any station in the gift of his fellow citizens, Mr. Cherry discussed the several questions embodied in the Whig Creed, viz: the Tariff, Distribution, and a National Bank. Passing from these, he reviewed the character, qualifications and services of Mr. Clay, and we were particularly gratified at his recital of the circumstances connected with the charge of bargain and corruption between Adams and Clay in 1825, the particulars of which have passed out of the minds of many, and are not so easily obtainable by those who have come upon the stage of action since that day. They are, in brief, that the charge was made anonymously, by a Member of the House from Pennsylvania, named George Kremer, who, when Mr. Clay rose and demanded the name of the author, avowed himself, and pledged himself to prove it. Mr. Clay instantly demanded and obtained a Committee of Investigation, before which Kremer appeared, but so far from even attempting any proof, he sneaked out by *denying that the Committee had any jurisdiction of the matter!* And he never did, then or after, even attempt to prove it. As entire a failure attended Gen. Jackson's offer to prove the charge some months afterwards—a failure to which his own witnesses, and his own party friends bore ample testimony at the time. Mr. Cherry's speech was highly applauded.

Mr. MANLY, (who had also been nominated by some of the primary meetings and had likewise declined,) was loudly called for, and delighted the Convention, not less by the heartfelt tribute to the merits of Mr. Graham, and his entire approbation of the selection, than by his fine flow of wit, and graceful elocution. He too, like every other good Whig, was particularly eloquent when he came to speak of Henry Clay. In this connection, he detailed a most interesting anecdote, as related to him many years ago, by the well known host of "The Oaks," a Stage House, (before the days of Rail Roads,) in the "Slashes of Hanover," within half a mile of the house in which Henry Clay was born, relative to his first departure, a poor gawky boy of 16, from the paternal roof, in search of employment as a writer in the office of Chancellor Wythe. There the Chancellor soon discovered his talents and worth, made him relinquish his clerkship, took him into his family as a student of law, supported and cherished him till he became qualified to enter on his own brilliant career, and then directed him to that great West which was the fit theatre of such talents and such virtues, which yet had their own way to make in the world, because unconnected with wealthy or influential family or friends. This poor and almost friendless boy, by the force of his own genius, and the influence of his own virtues, is now furnishing the best testimony to the excellence of our Republican Institutions, and the best example to the youth of our country, of that eminence to which all may aspire, who, like him, are worthy.

Mr. FRANCIS followed Mr. Manly, with a pledge on behalf of himself and the Mountain Whigs, of an overwhelming majority for CLAY and GRAHAM. He too, poured forth much of that hilarious spirit with which the happy results and incidents of the day had filled all hearts. The Atlas of the Whig party in the last Legislature, he was cheered with the marked attention and admiration of the Convention.

Mr. BADGER next spoke, and after delighting every one with his wit, passing from the gay to the grave, paid a tribute to the talents and worth of Mr. Graham, of which even he might well be proud. He next dwelt with great earnestness upon the importance of a thorough organization of the party, by means of Clay Clubs, circulation of documents, &c. This is a subject which cannot too earnestly be pressed upon our Whig friends, and we intend at once to propose that prompt action be had in this county.

Mr. WADDELL then rose at the call of the whole house, to return thanks, on behalf of his friend and neighbor, for the high honor of the nomination this day made, and to pledge him to an untiring advocacy of the great principles of the party, at whatever sacrifice, personal or pecuniary. Mr. Graham was too deeply indebted to them for repeated high honors, and unwavering confidence, to stand back at their call. Mr. Waddell spoke of the private virtues which twenty years of the daily intercourse of bosom friendship had disclosed to his eye, and of that public worth and enlarged intellect, with which the country is well acquainted. He spoke of his services in the Senate of the United States, of the declaration of a distinguished public functionary, that his clear head and untiring industry, as Chairman of the Committee of Claims, had saved the Nation between one and a half and two millions of dollars. He related the remark of Mr. Clay himself, that "North Carolina might well be proud of Mr. Graham: that no State had ever sent to Congress one of his age who was his superior." This too, after they had lived in the same house, and eaten at the same table, for many months.

The Report and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. P. DEVEREUX of Halifax then offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:—

Resolved, That the Executive Administration by his Excellency John M. Morehead, has been marked by uniform intelligence and dignity; by unrivalled firmness and perfect integrity. And this Convention, upon a review thereof, cannot forbear to express their high gratification that the Whig party has furnished to North Carolina such a Governor.

In the evening, the Members of the Convention, with many Ladies and private citizens, partook of the hospitality of Governor Morchead at the Executive Mansion.

It would be doing injustice to our feelings were we to close this article without mentioning a Letter which we saw, addressed by the Hon. EDWARD STANLY to the Delegation from his County, in which, for reasons, growing out of the devotion of *all* the last six years to the public service, and the absolute necessity of giving attention to his private business, he positively refused to permit his name to go before the Convention. He says, however, that if there were need for his services, his party and his State might unhesitatingly command them, and that, in his retirement he will be no idle or indifferent spectator. The whole Letter breathes the spirit of a true Whig patriot.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE:—It is stated at Raleigh, upon what is regarded as undoubted authority, that Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, the Representative in Congress from this District, is either nominated, or will be immediately, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador *Extraordinary* to France!! The rumor comes from such quarters as leaves us no doubt of its truth. Of course we may have a new election in this District before long.

This appointment is generally regarded as the best evidence of discernment Mr. Tyler has given. How ill-judged it would have been, for instance, to have sent the General as Minister to England, where we will imagine him as saying to either of those distinguished scholars and statesmen, Lord Aberdeen or Sir Robert Peel,—"Your Lordship will please to *bar* in mind, that this country *channel'ges* investigation into its course, and that *whar* it has inflicted injury, *thar* it will be ready," &c. On the contrary, as the General does not speak French, and the French will not be able to judge of his bad English, the country will suffer no detriment by his going to France.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"WASHINGTON, Dec'r 7.

"The papers will give you the news; Calhounism is down here and Van Burenism is triumphant, so far as the organization of the House is concerned. All the officers are and will be thorough going Vanites.

"It is now almost certain that Van Buren will be the nominee of the Locos for President, and R. M. Johnson as Vice President. That ticket will be badly beaten. The Whigs here are in fine spirits."

THE MESSAGE.—The reader will find this document in to-day's paper. We have scarcely read it, (owing to absence,) but believe the only thing of special interest it contains is the threat of Mexico to declare war if the U. States attempt to annex Texas to the Union. As Mexico claims Texas as her own territory, it would undoubtedly be good cause of war if the U. States should take possession of it; but we cannot say that we should entertain a very high opinion of the discretion of Mexico if she were to assert her right in that way. If she cannot conquer Texas alone, how nearly would she be likely to succeed in whipping both Texas and the United States?

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives was organized with much less difficulty than was generally anticipated. The cause is stated in the following letter to the Richmond Enquirer:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1843.

"Lest you may not have been informed by some other person of the result of our caucus on last night, I drop you a line to inform you thereof. Contrary to expectation, the South Carolina and Georgia delegations were in attendance, and behaved well. They talked a good deal of harmony and reconciliation, and stated, in express terms, THAT THEY HAD NO EXPECTATION OF MR. CALHOUN'S NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY, but that they intended to support the nominee of the Convention, provided we would hold out to them the olive branch, and that it was due to them that *we* (the Van Buren party) should tender it; and asked, as an earnest of our determination to do so, that, before any person should be nominated to any office, he should receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present. We yielded it to them, and then proceeded to nominate a Speaker, and it resulted as follows: John W. Jones 78, William Wilkins 17, D. H. Lewis 9, Davis, of Indiana, 7, Dromgoole 1, Saunders, of North Carolina, 2, Beardsley 1; so that Jones received more than two-thirds of the votes cast, and will, beyond doubt, be the Speaker. All the Virginia delegates voted for Jones but one, who voted for Wilkins. The prospects are bright, and brightening, and all will be perfect harmony in a few weeks. THE SIGNS POINT STRONGLY TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. CALHOUN by his friends previous to May, and they will act with us. The skies are brighter than you can imagine."

This writer appears to think, that the few members of Congress at Washington, who represent the Calhoun, Johnson, Cass, and Buchanan parties, are the embodiment of those parties; and that, (securing offices or emoluments for themselves, as the reward for transferring themselves to Van Buren,) they at the same time transfer the *people* belonging to all those parties. It is a matter of no great moment whether they do or not;—the Whigs can elect Henry Clay against the field. But we think they will find, that the people, (of the South for instance,) who are diametrically opposed to Van Buren and to his politics and perfectly convinced of his total want of principles, are not thus to be transferred. The Calhoun men cannot support Van Buren, with honor.

It appears, however, that it was a singular self-deception that brought the other parties at the feet of the Van Burenites. The particulars are exhibited in the following letters:—

From the Charleston Courier's Correspondent, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

"The democratic caucus met, in the Representatives Hall, last evening, and the Calhoun men and Buchanan men were present. One hundred and thirteen members were in attendance. Mr. Belser, of Alabama, moved that a majority of two-thirds of all the members present be required to effect any nomination. Mr. Gilmer, of Va., seconded this motion, and it was agreed to. This was the condition on which the Calhoun men assented to the caucus proceedings. Had it not been agreed to, the Calhoun men would, it is said, have withdrawn."

From the Charleston Patriot's Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

"A caucus of Democratic members was held at the Capitol last night. After a very warm discussion relative to the candidate for Speaker, a resolution was adopted, which provided that the successful nominee should have a vote of at least two thirds. On a vote being taken, *to the surprise of all*, Mr. Jones, of Virginia, received the required number."

It thus appears, that the Calhoun and Buchanan men went into the caucus, with a proposition, as a *sine qua non*, which they believed would defeat Van Burenism, and place the game in their own hands.—"*To the surprise of all*," they were mistaken, and Van Burenism, true to its nature, out-generalled them and carried the day. Harmony indeed!

THE "GAG."—The reader will see, perhaps with something of surprise, that a House of Representatives, containing a Locofoco majority of two to one, has actually adopted the celebrated "One Hour Rule," which restricts members' speeches to that reasonable length. After the rivers of tears, and oceans of ink, that the Locofocos have shed in abuse of this horrible gag law, this restriction on the liberty of speech, some people may not have been prepared for such a result. We were. We knew Locofocoism too well to think that its complaints were honest, or that it lacked impudence to do any thing that the *present* may require, however conflicting with its *principles!*

Caleb McNulty, of Ohio, the man whom the Locos have elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, is the same McNulty who, a year or two ago, solemnly declared, in the Legislature of that State, that he considered that *the destruction of all the Banks, by a mob, would be justifiable!!!*"

We are indebted to Mr. Haywood of the Senate, and Mr. Deberry, of the House, for early copies of the President's Message.

The National Intelligencer makes the following forcible remark:—

"Whether the Publishers may or may not be still at the helm of this paper two years hence, (or one year from the 4th day of March next,) they have a sensible pleasure in expressing to their political friends their conviction that the term of the present Congress is *the last* in which, during their day, the Whigs will ever be found in a minority in any branch of this Government."

CONGRESS.

The following hasty sketch of the proceedings is all we have room for.

In the SENATE, on Monday, thirty-six members made their appearance, including the President, Mr. Mangum, and Mr. Haywood, our new Senator, and the new Senators from Tennessee and other States.

The usual resolutions incident to the organization of the body were then adopted, when the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, four other Senators took their seats. The President's Message was received and read, and the usual number ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton were elected Printers to the Senate, instead of Mr. Allen, by a vote of 23 to 17 for Blair & Rives.

On Wednesday, five other Senators appeared, and on Thursday two, leaving five still absent. No business of the least importance was done on either day, and the Senate adjourned till Monday to give the President time to appoint the Standing Committees.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, 190 members took their seats, (including all from North Carolina.) 33 absentees.

The old Clerk, Mr. Clarke, proceeded to call the roll, beginning with Maine. The next State was New Hampshire, whose members were elected by General Ticket, in defiance of the law of Congress requiring elections to be by Districts. When the Clerk had called the name of Edmund Burke, Mr. Campbell of S. C. rose and inquired whether the New Hampshire members had been elected in conformity to law? The Clerk replied, that he had Mr. Burke's credentials. After a good deal of debate, the Clerk proceeded and finished the roll.

Mr. Barnard of N. Y. then rose to read a Protest, signed by himself and 49 other members, against the right of the members so elected to seats in the House. [The Protest will be found in another column.]—Messrs. Dromgoole, C. J. Ingersoll, Cave Johnson, Duncan, and Wise, objected to the reading; and after much debate, leave to read it was refused, 124 to 69.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, which resulted as follows:—

For John W. Jones of Va. 128, for John White of Ken. 59, for Wm. Wilkins of Penn. 1.

Mr. Dromgoole moved to adopt the Rules of the last Congress. Mr. Duncan of Ohio moved to except the "one hour rule." But the "one hour rule" was retained, 96 to 92.

Mr. Adams moved to except the 21st Rule, which prohibited the reception of abolition petitions; but the motion was rejected, 91 to 91, and that Rule was retained.

On Tuesday, nearly the whole day was occupied in debate on a motion of Mr. Barnard, to spread his Protest on the Journal.

The President's message was received, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, Caleb J. McNulty of Ohio, was elected Clerk of the House, by 124 votes to 66 for Mr. Clarke, the old Clerk.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll introduced a bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine; which was twice read.

Most of the day was spent in discussion of Mr. Barnard's motion relative to the Protest.

On Thursday, the memorial of Mr. Goggin, contesting the seat of Mr. Gilmer; and that of Mr. Botts, contesting the seat of Mr. Jones, (the Speaker,) were presented.

Blair & Rives, of the Globe, were elected Printers to the House, by 124 votes to 62 for Gales & Seaton, the Printers to the last House. Newton Lane of Kentucky was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Jesse E. Dow Doorkeeper.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees, except the Committee on Elections, which, at his own request, he was excused from appointing, and Mr. Beardsley, the occupant of the Chair *pro tem.* was authorized to appoint that Committee. And the House adjourned till Monday.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Acadia, at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 19th ult.

There is but little news. Nearly all the Kings and Queens and Princes of Europe are on the move, exchanging friendly visits.

Trade was rather dull, owing to the advanced period of the season. The Cotton Market rather inactive. The week opened actively, with an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. but afterwards became dull. Sales 29,910 bales, of which 11,000 on speculation. Uplands 4¼ to 4¾d. (8 to 11½ cents.) The effect in New York of the news is not ascertained, as the merchants had not received their letters, but it was regarded as rather unfavorable.

The State trials in Ireland drag their slow length along. Little progress has been made, and, if the statement which has been put forth by the *Times* correspondent be correct, that the defendants have thirty thousand witnesses to examine, the proceedings will become the greatest bore in the world (not excepting even the Thames Tunnel) before they are finished.

IMPORTANT BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENT.

The Halifax Post of the 28th November states that Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adams departed from that port with a fleet on the 26th for Central America, and remarks that the business the fleet is concerned in is of deep importance.

Some old difficulties are alluded to, as well as the more recent contempt shown to the British flag at a party where the British Minister was present, and, what is probably more grievous than all the rest, the restrictive tariff of Santa Anna, injurious to British trade. Sir Charles thinks to do something by way of remedy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED on the 7th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for D. McLaurin, C. T. Haigh & Son, John D. Starr, H. & E. J. Lilly, Clark & McCallum, J. H. & J. Martine, Jones & Dunn, C. A. Brown, D. Johnson, E. Fuller, Williams & Lutterloh, H. H. Potter, J. Winslow, A. W. Steel, John Waddill, Jr., Jno. Huske & Son, Judge Strange, R. M. Orrell, D. R. Bell, S. T. Hawley, J. Dodd, and H. Erambert, of this place; and for M. Brown, Lexington Co., J. J. Horn, Salisbury Co., C. C. Moss, J. & W. Murphy, Jenkins & Biles, M. Gillis, Humphrey & Gaither, R. Reid, H. A. Loudon, Cress & Boger, J. C. & A. J. Blum, A. Hunt, Dr. B. Jones, M. R. Moore, and Elms & Martin, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Fayetteville, Capt. Rush, with Salt, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, Dry Goods, &c., for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh & Son, R. M. Orrell, J. M. Rose, T. S. Lutterloh, Williams & Lutterloh, E. W. Willkings, John Waddill, Jr., E. J. Hale, Mrs. Shackelford, D. Johnson, Jas. Dodd, C. Caison, S. W. Tillinghast, Nott & Briggs, G. McNeill, G. A. Schwarzman, Rev. S. Colton, H. Branson, M. N. Leary, J. W. Wooten, H. Leete, Cook & Troy, H. L. Myrover, S. J. Hinsdale, Stuart & McGary, B. Rose, D. A. Ray, E. L. Winslow, W. McIntyre, Chas. S. Johnson, J. & J. Kyle, M. McGary, and Jones & Dunn, of this place; and for L. Reynolds, J. A. London, W. Musgrove, R. Reid, S. L. Wright, Mitchell, Holt & Carrigan, Rev. C. [illegible] & Martin, W. W. Elms, M. & [illegible] D. Cosand, Murchison, [illegible] ndexter, R. Allison, E. F. Ro[illegible]phy, D. Clewell, L. Springs, B. C[illegible] Shultz, J. Wright. T. H. M[illegible] Co., J. Murphy [illegible]n M[illegible] Co., J. M. Dick, and J. Mc[illegible]terior.

DEPARTED, Dec'r 8th, Henrietta Co's Lighter Post Boy, with Cotton, Flour, Sc[illegible], Silver Ore, Lead, &c., for Hall & Johnson, and ot[illegible]rs, of this place.

☞ The River is in fine boating order.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAS[illegible] &
Dec'r 9, 1843. 84

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. DANIEL BOOTH, of New Haven, Conn., to Miss SARAH STETSON, of that place.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. DUNCAN BRYANT to Miss ELIZA PIGFORD, all of New Hanover county.

In Charleston, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. Rosenfield, Mr. A. A. SOLOMANS, of Cheraw, to Miss CECILIA, third daughter of Mr. Isaiah Moses, of Charleston.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 19th ult., after a short illness, MARY PURCEL, consort of John Purcel, Sen., in the 72d year of her age. She had been upwards of fifty years a regular member of the Presbyterian Church. Her habits were suited to the domestic circle of the farmer. In that little community she presided with much wisdom and understanding, and pursued the even tenor of her way without running into excess. She possessed dignity without pride or moroseness; diligence without toil, and cheerfulness without levity. An amiable equanimity characterized her conduct through life. The loss of one so endeared, so entwined with all the relations of the domestic circle, and so suddenly snatched away, must for a while wring the very soul of her bereaved husband.—[*Communicated.*

In Newbern, on the 29th *ultimo*, ROBERT G. MOORE, Esq., in the 53d year of his age, for several years the able Editor of the Newbern Spectator. He was a native of Ireland.

In Guilford county, on the 30th ult., Dr. WILLIAM D. SCOTT. Also, on the 1st inst., JOB COFFIN, aged about 48 years.

In Orange county, on the 30th ult., Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, formerly Representative in Congress from the Orange District.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—DECEMBER 13.

Brandy, peach,	30	a 33	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	30	a 33	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7	$7 25
Bacon,	6¼	a 7	No. 1,		
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Molasses,	25	a 30
Butter,	10	a 15	Oats,		30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Coffee,	9	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Cotton,	7½	a 7¾	Powder, keg,		$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Rags,		2
Corn,	40	a 50	Sugar, brown,	8	a 10
Copperas,	3	a 3¼	" Lump,		14
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 21½	" Loaf,	14	a 15
Flour, new,	$3¼	a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	50	a 60
Feathers,	20	a 25	Sack,	$2	a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 10	a $1 20	Tallow,	6	a 7
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tin, box,		$12½
" dry,	10		Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 25
Iron,	4½	a 5	Wheat,	75	a 80
Lard,	7	a 7½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lime,	$1½	a $2	Wool,	12½	a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15 " "

REMARKS.—We are this morning in receipt of late accounts from Liverpool, but they have not produced any change in prices of Cotton in this market, though the article has declined about ¼ cent in New York. The sales in this market to-day are at 7¼ to 7¾. Our receipts continue to be very light. Flour is coming in very freely; sells at 3 50, 4 00, and 4 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 6.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 13 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—Nearly 5000 bbls. turpentine were sold yesterday at 2 dls. Tar is tending downward; sales for the week past from 95 down to 85 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—All the timber that comes in meets with a ready sale at prices ranging from 5 to 6½. Lumber is also in good demand; sales as follows: flooring boards at 7½; wide do. at 5; scantling at 4. A lot of R. O. dressed staves brought 12 dls. Shingles bring from 1½ to 2 dollars.

Better supplies of all articles of river trade than have for some time come to hand may be expected on the present rise of water.

The only transaction in Groceries we can report is the sale of a lot St. Domingo Coffee at 6½ cts.

Pork begins to come in plentifully; sells at 4 to 5 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—December 5.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7 a 7¾. Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3¼; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¼ a 7½.

At Augusta, Cotton 7 to 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 7¼ to 8¼. Corn 45 to 48.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8¾. Flour 5 to 5¼. Molasses 29 to 30. Rio Coffee 7 to 7½. Whiskey 25.

Total receipts of Cotton 379,228 bales, against 549,716 last year.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell, on Thursday, 4th January 1844, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on a credit of 6 months, Negroes Jack, Clary, Abraham, Neill, George and Isaac. Notes with approved security will be required.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Adm'r*
Dec. 12. *of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.*

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS,
Moffat's Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Sherman's Cough Lozenges,
Ditto Worm ditto,
Peters' Pills,
Russia Isinglass, Salad Oil, English Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Sal. Soda, Indigo, Starch, Ginger, Rotten Stone, Whiting, Oxalic Acid, &c., for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 13, 1843.

LOOK HERE!

I HAVE taken the stand two doors above J. C. & G. B. Atkins' old stand, the store formerly occupied by Jones & Dunn, where I will be found at all times with a good and handsome stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &

GROCERIES.

Alum and Liverpool Salt, Sugar Coffee, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, table Salt, Bacon, Butter, Flour, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Bar Lead, &c. &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Swedes and English Iron, Steel, Wagon and Cart Boxes, waffle and wafer Irons, Collins and Simmons' Axes, Nails, Cutting Knives, Trace Chains, Castings, Weeding Hoes, Drawing Knives, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Stock and Pad Locks, Curry Combs, Hand Saws, Hinges, Files assorted, &c. &c. &c.

DRY GOODS.

Calicos, Merinos, red and white Flannels, Apron Checks, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Bed Ticking, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Vestings, colored Cambric, Canton Flannel, bleached and brown Shirtings, Suspenders, Bonnets, Drab and Black Hats, and Shoes.

PATENT MEDICINS & DRUGS.

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Dr. Chambers' Medicines, Ess. Cinnamon, Peppermint and Lemon, British Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Castor and Sweet Oil, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Saltpeter, Assafoetida, Mrs Miller's Scotch Snuff, in bladders and bottles, Brimstone, ground Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which I will sell low for CASH,

Or Barter For

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Wax, [illegible], Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-[illegible], Butter, Cotton, Homespun, [illegible] Fur.

[illegible]wn and country friends will please give me a call as I am determined to sell very LOW.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *Brick Row.*
[illegible]mber 2, 1843. 84-4t

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.
December 9, 1843. 84tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacraments; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of Henry Delamothe, dec'd, are earnestly requested to meet me, *or my Agent*, in Lawrenceville, *on* the first Monday in *January next*, (it being Court week) for the purpose of discharging their obligations to said Estate. That will positively be the last time that I shall present said claims. After that time, they will be found in the hands of a collecting officer, without distinction of persons.

ALSO, on Tuesday, 2d January, I will proceed to hire the NEGROES, and rent the LANDS, of said Estate, for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. ATKINS, *Executor.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1843. 84-3w

BOUNDARY LINE.

IN COURT MARTIAL,
33d REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA,

September 29, 1843.

ON motion of Col. McCormick,

The resolution of the last Court Martial, relative to the establishment of a boundary line between the 33d and 34th Regiments, was taken up for reconsideration. Whereupon, Col. McCormick offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the 33d Regiment acted under erroneous impressions in making the alteration of the dividing line between the 33d and 34th Regiments: It is therefore *Resolved*, That we do hereby revoke, annul, and rescind the said Resolution making the said alteration, and the Judge Advocate is instructed to make publication of the same in the town papers.

JNO. M. ROSE,
1w Acting Judge Advocate.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Spring session will begin on the twelfth day of January.

Classical Dep. W. J. BINGHAM, *Prin.*
Mathematical Dep. ALEX'R WILSON, Jr.

The English School is conducted by
ROBERT W. GLENN.
December 7. 84-3w

PITTSBOROUGH

FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL be opened for Young Ladies on the 15th of January, 1844.

This School will be under the joint supervision and instruction of Rev. Wm. Thurston and Miss Maria J. Holmes. The Course of Studies will embrace all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, Spelling,	$15 00
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	10 00
Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.,	6 00
Useful and Ornamental Needle-Work,	1 00
Music will be taught by Mrs. C. Wiley, at	17 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Also, Drawing and French, each	5 00

Board may be obtained in pleasant families at low prices.

No Pupil will be allowed to contract bills, without the express order of the parent or guardian.

The terms being low, the Tuition will *in all cases be required* before the Pupil is admitted to the School.

WM. THURSTON.
MARIA J. HOLMES.
Pittsborough, Dec. 1, 1843. 84-6w

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from my Stable, in Richmond county, on Friday night last, a clay-bank MARE, about 12 years old, with a white mane and tail, and blazen face. The above reward will be given for her delivery to me at my house on the road, 8 miles this side of Rockingham. Any information relating to the horse or thief, will be thankfully received.

LUKE GIBSON.
Richmond County, Dec. 13, 1843. 84-2wpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Hailey

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 19, 1843. 72-tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School

Will be opened on Monday the 30th October.

IN this institution the course of instruction will embrace all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School will be divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Do. do. Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Fayetteville, October 25, 1843. 77-tf

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.
500 gallons Fall and Winter-Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.
100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.
15 barrels Tanners' Oil.
500 lbs. English Lamp Black.
Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.
Scotch Grey Hones.
Scouring and Blacking Brushes.
Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.
Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.
November 7, 1843. 79-3m

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose
E J HALE.

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 50-tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843

Benjamin Moorman, Adm'r of John Moorman, deceased, *vs.* Willie Stricklin.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's interest in one Tract of Land of 275 acres, more or less, lying on the East side of Pee Dee River, adjoining the lands of Mial Watt and William Powell. Also, his interest in one other Tract of Land of 98¼ acres, more or less, lying on Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of Solomon Townsend and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Willie Stricklin, the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Willie Stricklin to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to replevy, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the lands levied on be aforesaid condemned subject to the [illegible]

Witness, James P. Leak, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1843, and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

JAMES P. LEAK, *C. S. C.*

CLOSING UP!

THE Subscriber has taken the house next door above the one recently occupied as a Store by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purpose of closing up the business of said firm. Those indebted to the concern are requested to come forward and make payment.

Notes and Accounts due and remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be found in the hands of a collecting officer.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins.
Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.
October 17, 1843. 76-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

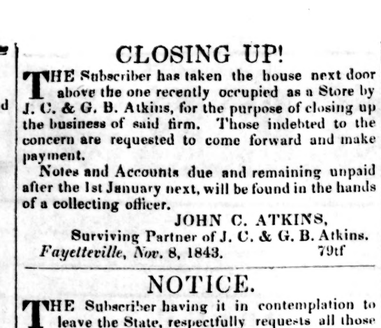
B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.
November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.
PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, at 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

George Maske and Sarah his wife and others, *vs.* Morris Moore and Jane his wife and others.
Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Martha Lockhart *vs.* Morris Moore & Jane his wife.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

Taylor's Balsam of L[illegible]
Colds, Coughs, Consumption.

A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Book Store.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to any Job in my line of business, in Fayetteville or in the country around, at the shortest notice. I will take one or two white Boys as apprentices to the Carpenter's trade who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry. When in town, I may be found at Mr. A. A. McKethan's.

JOHN McDONALD.
November 20, 1843. 81-4t

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Y[illegible] Allen and others *vs.* George W. Briley.
[illegible]tition for Partition.

[illegible]earing to the satisfaction of the [illegible]. Briley, the Defendant [illegible]ndant of this State: It is Ord[illegible]t publication be made in the [illegible] the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.
September 26, 1843. 73tf

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

IMPORTANT SALE
OF ROCKY POINT
LANDS.

The "Mosely Hall" Estate, containing about **2600** *Acres, among the finest Lands in the State.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday the 8th day of January next, being the first day of the Extra Term of New Hanover Superior Court, the well known Estate called "Mosely Hall," on Rocky Point, in said county, about 18 miles from Wilmington, within from 2 to 4 miles of the Rail Road, and lying immediately on the North East Branch of the Cape Fear, which is navigable thence to Wilmington, for boats and rafts. The tract contains about 2600 acres, of which a large proportion is of the richest and most durable soil, being founded on rotten Limestone, lying very near the surface, which affords an inexhaustible supply of manure. It cannot be worn out. The tract was entered, nearly a century ago, by Col. Mosely, the then Surveyor General of the Province of North Carolina, who selected it in preference to any Lands in the Province, on account of its exhaustless fertility; and though it has been cultivated ever since with no effort to improve it by artificial means, it still retains its rich soil.

It will be divided into several tracts, of which one will be put up at a time, with the privilege of all.

The terms of sale are very easy, being a payment of only one-eighth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal instalments at one, two, three and four years. Notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, will be required.

ALSO, on the day following, will be sold on the premises, all the Stock and Plantation Utensils, of every description. Terms Cash.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1843. 81-tf

☞ Raleigh Register (weekly paper.) Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian, please publish till sale, and forward accounts.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.
Nov. 15, 1843. 80tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash,* or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.
(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

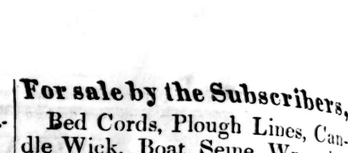
JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 54tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

FLORAL COLLEGE,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE sixth Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. John R. McIntosh and Lady.

The Course of Instruction occupies three years, in each of which there are two Sessions of five months each. Some knowledge of English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic is required to enter the College Course.

The Studies of the Sophomore year are English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, History of the United States and of England,—per Session, $10 00

Those of the Junior year are Geometry, Algebra, Rhetoric, and History of Greece and Rome; Botany, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Trigonometry, 12 00

And those of the Senior year are Chemistry, Geology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, and Review of the whole, 12 00

Young Ladies who do not wish to take a Regular Course, if of proper age, or authorised by their parents, may pursue such Studies as are selected.

Lessons will be given in the Ancient Languages, if desired, without additional expense.

In the Preparatory Department, Spelling, Reading, and Writing are taught at $6 a Session; higher branches the same as in College.

EXTRA.

Music on the Piano,	$16 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Painting and Drawing,	5 00
French,	5 00
Needle Work,	2 50

Pupils entering within two weeks after the commencement of Session, will be charged for the whole Session or Quarter. Those after that, from the time of entrance; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness.

Board, Washing, and Beds, at the Steward's Hall, $7 a month; Lights and Fuel a separate charge. Board, including all expenses, at respectable houses, from $6 to $7 a month.

Half of Tuition and Board payable in advance.

Young Ladies who occupy rooms in College, and board with the Principal at the Steward's Hall, will at all times be under the immediate supervision of the Teachers. Every attention will be paid to their comfort, as well as intellectual and moral improvement.

Punctual attendance at the beginning of the Session is greatly desirable.

Books and Stationary will be furnished at Fayetteville prices for Cash.

A house can be rented at the place large enough to accommodate eight or ten Boarders.

Nov. 19, 1843. 81-4w

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.